# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,989.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. | 58 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line,
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the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| Leave Bombay | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Carwar | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 18 |
| „ Cochin | 19 | „ Vizagapatam | 21 |
| „ Tuticorin | 20 | „ Coconada | 19 |
| „ Colombo | 20 | „ Madras | 23 |
| „ Galle | | „ Pondicherry | |
| „ Negapatam | 24 | „ Negapatam | 24 |
| „ Pondicherry | | „ Galle | |
| „ Madras | 27 | „ Colombo | 27 |
| „ Coconada | 29 | „ Tuticorin | 28 |
| „ Vizagapatam | 30 | „ Cochin | 29 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 31 | „ Carwar | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 3 | „ Arrive Bombay | 4 |

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlyn, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

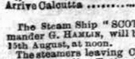
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 19th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| | Arr. | | Down. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 10 & 24 | Leave Bussorah | 29 | 13 |
| „ Kurrachee | 14 28 | „ Fao | 29 | 12 |
| „ Gundur | 15 29 | | | Sept. |
| | Sept. | „ Bushire | 1 | 15 |
| „ Muscat | 18 1 | „ Linga | 3 | 17 |
| „ B. Abbas | 20 3 | „ B. Abbas | 5 | 19 |
| „ Linga | 21 4 | „ Muscat | 7 | 21 |
| „ Bushire | 24 7 | „ Gundur | 9 | 23 |
| „ Fao | 25 8 | „ Kurrachee | 12 | 26 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 26 9 | Arrive Bombay | 15 | 29 |

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th august, at noon.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

NOTICE.—The Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," Captain John Cumming, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 P.M. For Opium Freight and Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street 29th July 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DLAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th July 1868. Agents of Ship "Albuera."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LANCASHIRE," Captain Summerson, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Summerson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents Ship "Lancashire."

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.

Leather Belting.

Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.

Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Steam Engines.

Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.

Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery W. NICOL & Co.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magenta. | Green | Canary | Purple. |
| Mauve. | Orange. | Cerise. | Blue. |
| Violet. | Crimson. | Black. | Pink. |
| Scarlet. | Brown. | | |

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas

*During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.*

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive

To Trieste.—1st class £24 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

| Register. | Gross tonnage. | Length. | Beam. | Depth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 706·72/100 | 846 | 230' 1' | 30' 25' | 17' 5' |

*Horse Powe* *Draught.*

| Nominal. | Indicated. | Light. | Laden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 600 | 10' 4' | 15' 0' |

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.

Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

| Register. | Gross tonnage. | Length. | Beam | Depth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 716·76/100 | 880 | 201' 2' | 29' 2' | 13' 7' |

*Horse Power.* *Draught.*

| Nominal. | Indicated. | Light. | Laden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 500 | 9·9 | 15·6 |

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

| Register. | Gross tonnage. | Length. | Beam | Depth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 548·14/100 | 690 | 229' 6' | 27' 7' | 16' 10' |

*Horse Power.* *Draught.*

| Nominal. | Indicated. | Light. | Laden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 550 | 9 9 | 15 0 |

Carrying capacity 2,490 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co

Bombay, 14th July 1868.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

## NOTICES

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 234/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012, Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet ls. 6d. per oz. bottle

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roseine. | Purple. | Blue. | Crimson. Red. |
| Magenta. | Violet. | Green. | Canary. Orange. |
| Fuchsine. | Mauve. | Brown. | Scarlet. Phosphines. |

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

## NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED

BY GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimaulx and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT

*Matico.*

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

Agents.—Messrs. Barrie & Co.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

"The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de. Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,

Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia Shag Tobacco. | Havana Tobacco. |
| „ Bird's-eye | Persian „ |
| „ Cut Cavendish | Latakiah „ |
| „ Returns Tobacco | Oronoko „ |
| York River „ | Imperial „ |
| Carolina Rose. | Smoking Mixture. |
| Golden Gems. | Jewel of Ophir. |

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

## NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRANT ROAD.

IMENSE SUCCESS,

AND

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED

LENTON TROUPE

who were received on Saturday evening with Bursts of Applause from a crowed audience.

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4TH, 1868,

and every evening until further notice, the Company will appear in their astounding feats in the

ACROBATIC,

AND

GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,

The great Sensation Act,

The Flying Trapeze

First time accomplished in Bombay.

The performance to conclude each evening with the Comic Ballet d'Action,

THE DANCING SCOTCHMAN.

Characters by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle..... | Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls..... | „ 3 | Pit..... | „ 1 |

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock, Carriages may be received for half-past 11.

A Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row where First-class Seats may be secured.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson,

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a

SERIES of PERFORMANCES

in Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Day's Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES AND DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

MR. DOSSAJEE ESMULLJEE, 28, Meadow Street, Bombay,

A large stock of Fresh goods just received by the last Mail.

Gentleman's
Ladies'
Children's } Boots and shoes, new batch,
Ladies' Slippers
Gentlemen's felt and helmet hats.
Angols cloth for gentleman's trousers.
Ladies' Black silk pututoes, new fashion,
Looking Glasses,
Cashmere Cloth, double breadth.
Colored Crape,
Blankets, White and Colored.

Bombay, 3rd August 1868.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf. Ring. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| ¼ | „ Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | „ Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| | „ Fine Colored do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| | „ Colored do. do. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 2 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 2 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| | Apollo House. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| | | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| | | | BADHAM & Co. |

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

MALVERN COLLEGE, President and Visitor,

THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master,

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,

Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

## NOTICES.

*The Adventures of an English Tuaping,*

TI-PING TIEN-KWOH,

HISTORY OF THE TI-PING REVOLUTION, including a Narrative of the Author's Personal Adventures, by Lin-Le, formerly Honorary Officer Chung Wang's Guards; Special Agent of the Ti-Ping General in Chief; late Commander of the "Loyal and Faithful Auxiliary Legion"—*Many illustrations in Chromo-Lithography and Colours* Two volumes.—Rs. 20.

*** This book was published in 1866 by Messrs. Day & Son at *Three Guineas*, but in consequence of their failure, we are now able to supply it at twenty Rupees.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HANDYVOLUME SHAKSPEARE.—This edition is intended for the convenience of those who are often travelling and like Shakspeare as a travelling companion. It is in Thirteen small pocket volumes; good type, each volume containing two or three complete plays, the whole being enclosed in a neat case.

Bound in cloth, in cloth case .....Rs. 15 0
—French Morocco, in French morocco case..... 21 0
—Best red Russia, in Russia case, with spring lock. 45 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

KINGLAKE'S HISTORY of the Crimean War. Vols. 3 and 4.—Rs. 24.

*** These volumes are very interesting, more especially the 4th volume, containing the Heavy and Light Cavalry charges at Balaklava.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

*Gustave Doré's

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per sh. | | |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... | Agra Bank ... | 126 per share. |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal ... | 1780½ per sh. |
| 1,045,000 | 500 | 400 | ..... | Bank of Bombay... | 90 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 % | Ditto Ditto New... | 15 pctprem. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 101 per share |
| 3,000,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 68 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... | Brokers Banking Company ... | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Central Bank ... | 10 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 200 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 18½ | China Bank ... | 4½ per share |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China... | 370 p ct prem |
| 3,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | No quot. |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | ..... | Indian Peninsular London & China Bk. | 15 per share |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 9 | Madras Bank ... | 63 per cent |
| 1,000,000 | 25 | 125 | 8 p. ct | National Bank of India ... | 133 |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Oriental Bank ... | 435 per share |
| | 100 | 200 | ..... | Royal Bank of India | 81 per share |
| 100,000 | 200 | 250 | ..... | Guzerat Bank ... | 65 nominal. |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 400 | 300 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob | 76 per share |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 120 | ..... | Financial Assn. of India and China | 69 per share |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,300 | ..... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. ... | 400 per share |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. ... | 725 to 730 p.sh |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 400 | ..... | New Do... ... | 165 to 167 p.sh |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Free Land Co. ... | 99 per share |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 670 per share |
| | 2,500 | 1,360 | 25 p a | Port Canning ... | 310 |
| 2,100,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Colaba Land Co ... | 1,010 |

#### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co ... | 1,400 pr share |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | ..... | B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ... | 399 per share |
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 20 | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ... | 2,425 per share |
| 150,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship Co | 1,600 per share |
| 100,000 | 500 | 500 | ..... | Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co ... | 85 per share |
| 150,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited ... | 100 per share |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks... ... | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 3/16d. |
| Do. Credits... ... | 6 Do. do.... | 1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11¾d. |
| Calcutta ... ... | At sight ... | 99½ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight.. | 99½ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 60 do. do. ... | 99½ |
| C in a... ... ... | 60 days' sight... | 214¢ |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | ... | 6 per cen |
| Mercantile Bills... | ... | 6 do. |
| our per cent. Co.'s | 1833-36 ... ... | 94¾ |
| " " " | 1842-43 ... ... | |
| " " " | 1854-55 ... ... | |
| Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 ... ... | 109½ to 109¾ |
| ive per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55... ... | 109 |
| Five and half per cent. | ... ... | 115 to 115¼ |

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... | ... | 7 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills ... ... | ... | 1 do. |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... | Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... | 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... | " 2-3 |
| Carolus ... ... ... | " 2-0 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... | " 2-2 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... | " 3-10 |
| Five-Franc Pieces... ... ... | " 2-2 |
| Bar Silver ... ... ... | " 10-3 |
| Gold Leaf ... ... ... | " 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English ... | " 10-9 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 1st August 1868.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ... | Rs. 49,99,000 |
| General Treasury Balance ... | " 26,72,044 |
| Deposits at Head Office ... | " 1,85,732 |
| Deposits at Branches ... | " 10,58,500 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding ... | " 27,764 |
| | Rs. 2,74,83,040 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Goods ... Rs. | 4,70,133 |
| Overdue Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities ... | " 2,21,017 |
| Bills Discounted at do. ... ... | " 23,22,845 |
| Bank Stock ... ... ... | " 4,65,587 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | " 5,565 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents ... | " 20,52,785 |
| Government Securities ... ... | " 39,40,984 |
| Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... | " 1,78,01,819 |
| Do. do. at Branches ... | " 10,22,307 |
| | Rs. 2,74,83,040 |

### CALCUTTA—JULY 28.

Government Securities.—Several purchases of 4 per cents were made at Rs. 4-14 discount, and in the afternoon one small sale realized Rs. 4-13 discount; prices have upwards tendency at value of 4 per cents. took place yesterday at Rs. 14-14 pre

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for investors' orders at Rs. 1,740.

Upwards of 160 National Bank shares were purchased, by three or four parties, at Rs. 134, and a few at Rs 134; some orders to buy at Rs. 133½ could not be executed, as sellers are asking Rs. 134 and 135.

People's Bank shares sold at Rs. 41.

20 Allahabad Bank shares, belonging to an estate, sold at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.'s auction, at Rs. 95 each.

£1,179 Stock in the East India Railway Co. were bought, by one person, at Rs. 240 per £20.

10 whole and 4 half shares in the India General Steam Navigation Co., put up at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.'s auction for sale, on account of the first purchaser, realized Rs. 306 per share Rs. 1,400 share, exclusive of brokerage, or equal to Rs. 400 per whole share of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 200 per half share of Rs. 500 paid up.

Two purchases of Monacherra Tea Co.'s shares were reported at Rs. 65 discount, or Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 90 paid up.

The Mutual Tea Co.'s estates were sold to-day by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. at public auction, (subject to the mortgage of Rs. 1,15,300, in addition to the working expenses from 30th May to date,) for Rs. 400.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Pennefather, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

Tripe, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Lyons, Captain, 21st Native Infantry, on duty, from Surat.

Forteath, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.

Swinburne, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Nolan, Assistant Surgeon, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, to Hyderabad.

Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical, on duty, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—

McKellar, Surgeon, 10th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, medical certificate.

Swinburne, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Hussars, on leave.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD AUGUST.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London... | Cotton... | £1 | 0s. 0d. | Nominal per ton. |
| | Seeds ... | £1 | 0s. 0d. | do. do. |
| Liverpool... | Cotton... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | to £1 15s. 0d. do. |
| | Seeds ... | £0 | 12s. 6d. | to £0 15s 0d. |
| Overland.. | Cotton... | £4 | 10s. 0d. | per 40 cubic feet |
| China ... | Cotton... | Rs. | 2 to 3 | per bale. |
| Mauritius | Gram ... | Rs. | 0 12 0 | per bag. |

ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 2 | Delhi (s) ... | White ... | Hongkong, July 19. |
| 3 | Dinsburg ... | Hollyes ... | Liverpool, April 23. |
| | Royal Albert ... | Davies ... | Liverpool, April 4. |
| | H. M.'s Lord Elphinstone (s) .. | Stretton ... | Kurrachee, July 31. |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 3 | Comorin (s) ... | Turner ... | Kurrachee. |
| | Nagpore ... | Downing ... | Liverpool. |
| | Truce ... | Chambers... | Tuticorin. |
| | Princess Somawatty ... | Burke... | Batavia. |

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per ship "Almira."—On the 23rd June spoke the ship "Seaker," in lat. 0-49 S., long. 93 E.; barques "Zero," in lat. ——long. 93 E; July 19th, ship "Whaler" and barque "Mary Fraser."

The ship *Mobi*, Wheehler, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 28th July announced the arrivals of the steamer "Cheduba," W. H. Parker, Moulmein 20th July, touched at Rangoon 21st, and Akyab 25th July; steamer "Oriental," ship "Glen Isla," and barque "South-Eastern."

DEPARTURES.—Steamer "China," ships "Chanticleer," "City of Benares," "Henry Reed," and "Pembroke Castle."

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 27, "Cashmere," S. S., H. F. Dickinson, Bombay; "Mysterious Sar," E. Sherkell, Cardiff; and July 28, "Astracana," Peter Wilson, Aden.

DEPARTURES.—July 27, "Scotia," S.S., S Ports; "Orissa," S. S., N. Ports; and July 28, "Coromandel," Bordeaux.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 4th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 7 | October ... | 30 |
| September ... | 4 | November ... | 27 |
| October ... | 2 | December ... | 25 |

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1040 tons 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ross, to Coast and Calcutta on SATURDAY the 8th instant at noon, calling at the usual Ports, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut, weather permitting.

NOTICE.—A further DIVIDEND of SIX PENCE in the POUND will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of LECKIE & Co. at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., on and after FRIDAY the 7th instant. J. JEFFERSON, Trustee. 25, Apollo Street, 3rd August 1868.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ... 4 As. each.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Weedow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large Consignment of
IRON FIRE-RESISTING DEED BOXES,
*With Patent Seven-Guard Lock.*

*Admirably suited for holding Bullion, Jewels, or Valuables.*

Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide, Eleven inches deep, ... Rs. 60
Twenty-six inches long, Eighteen inches wide, Fourteen inches deep ... Rs. 90

AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED METAL DEED BOXES,
*With Patent Seven-Guard Lock.*

Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide, Eleven inches deep ... Rs. 35
Twenty-six inches long, Eighteen inches wide, Fourteen inches deep ... Rs. 60

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole will become clogged so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallons Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 39

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half a gallon of water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, one of the said Liquidators, sworn in this matter on the 25th day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having CLAIMS upon the said Eastern Insurance Company do send in statements of such Claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators, at the Office of the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), being the Registered Office of the said Eastern Insurance Company in Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the First day of November next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the Claims then sent in; and further, that after all such Claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Eastern Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one public Newspaper at each of the following places, viz:—Singapore, Hongkong, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—Dated this 27th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Eastern Insurance Company.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I. To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 317, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

*A.*—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

*B.*—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

*C.*—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

## NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
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Eastern Bengal Railway
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Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
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Indus Steam Flotilla
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
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Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS:
*Bombay and Poona*:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
*Bombay*:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
*Poona*:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
*London*:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Free Navigation of the Port is greatly obstructed by the Jib-booms of Vessels being kept rigged out in direct contravention to the Bombay Port Rules. The Master Attendant hereby gives NOTICE that the JIB-BOOMS of all vessels be RIGGED IN forthwith, or the penalties for disobedience to orders of Conservator will be enforced as provided by Section XI Act XXII. of 1855.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 1st August 1868.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
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Statement of Bombay Government.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
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MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868.

NOBODY in these days, who has the slightest regard for his comfort and self-respect, ever allows himself (if he can help it) to be surprised at anything. The German sanatist from an inland duchy, who, on first seeing the ocean, observed that the people who lived by it had no excuse for not being clean, was an apt illustration of this. We are endeavouring to afford another illustration of the same principle in connection with some portions of Sir Robert Napier's second despatch and what we have heard in connection therewith; and bowing to the superiority of our German model, we frankly confess that we find it very difficult to succeed. We got on pretty well even though we found what a great deal the despatches had to say upon a matter which we had all begun to believe was quite incapable of having anything more said about it; we remembered the terse compression of the despatches announcing the great victories of Assaye and Waterloo, and contrasted the brevity of the despatches announcing the fall of Sebastopol with the length of those relating to the fall of Magdala. Out of forbearance for the general exultation of the British people we waded through the tedious list of specially commended officers, wondering whether Sir Robert was not publishing by mistake a complete list of all the officers who had set foot in Abyssinia. We were almost confirmed in this feeling when we observed the compliment paid to Major-General Russell, who for a few weeks performed the tremendous service of commanding at Zoulla, and, on whom, according to common report, a K.C.B.-ship is about to be conferred therefor. Now there are two remarkable facts in connection with Major-General Russell's name: and the first is, that his name seems to have been given in by Sir Robert Napier to Government that he might receive the special thanks of Parliament. We should like to know why Sir Robert Napier did so. General Russell was transferred from Aden to Zoulla, and took up his appointment there about three weeks before the fall of Magdala, holding it, we believe, till the embarkation of the troops. What is there in this, that the thanks of Parliament should be made so cheap or be prostituted in this manner? And the second remarkable fact to which we have referred is, that Major-General Russell received the thanks of the House of Lords, but not of the House of Commons. His name does not occur in the resolutions moved by Mr. Disraeli, and it occurs only in those moved by the Earl of Malmesbury. We should like an explanation of this also. It would seem as if that portion of the Ministry represented in the House of Commons was ashamed to commit so glaring a job, and as if General Russell's name was struck out before the resolution was moved in the Lower House. Nobody wishes, at any rate we do not, to detract from Major-General Russell's just due: we are quite ready to admit, if needful, that he is a man of ability, inflexible resolution, and dauntless courage, just as a great many others doubtless are, who have like him enjoyed no opportunity of making use of their splendid natural capacities. We have every respect, too, for the services he has performed during his past career; but, with respect to this Zoulleau K.C.B.-ship, we confess once more to having nearly tumbled into the vulgar mistake of being surprised.

We turn to the Army List and we find that Major-General Russell has seen some service in Sind, and was at the battles of Meanee and Hydrabad, for which he has, we believe, a medal, although the fact is not stated. He has also been Military Secretary to a former Governor of Bombay; and held one or two other pleasant little appointments prior to his accession to the Bombay command. From Bombay he went to Aden, which, to men who can put up with a little monotony, in exchange for independence and handsome pay, is a very eligible appointment. We will now revert to Abyssinia, where the command at Zoulla, at the period of Major-General Russell's migration to Aden was held by Brigadier Schneider—by whom the various preliminary work was done, and the arrangements for the landing of the troops and stores with the provision of accommodation for their reception, &c., &c., was carried out. He was succeeded by Brigadier Stewart from Bengal, who carried on Brigadier Schneider's preliminary arrangements until—probably much to his delight—he was allowed to rejoin his Brigade at the front, and ordered to hand over the command at Zoulla to Major-General Russell, who had been sent for from Aden for that purpose. This was about ten weeks prior to the termination of the campaign. His duties at Zoulla were various, certainly heavy, and in a sense important. But they were in a great measure those which call forth the exercise of very commonplace abilities. They demanded method, punctuality, activity, and an unquestioning obedience to the orders and requisitions sent to him from head-quarters, nothing more. There was very little, if anything, latterly to originate; there was no danger; there was a system in existence when he arrived, and an ample staff to carry that system out. The Commissariat, the Quartermaster-General's, the Adjutant General's, and the Engineer Departments all had representatives on the spot, and the responsibility of the General Commanding began and ended, mucadum-fashion, with doing what he was told, and seeing that those beneath him did what he told them. We say this out of no ill-will or disrespect; we have, in fact, no reason whatever to experience any ill-will against or to disrespect in any way a highly respectable officer; but, just in the same way, we perceive no reason in magnifying into an exercise of either heroism or genius the work of an officer whose performance simply required the exercise of common sense and unflagging energy. There was no heroism, no display of genius, by the commander at Zoulla, simply, and very simply, because there was no room within the jurisdiction of that command for the display of either. Provisions were plentiful, transport abundant; the sea behind was entirely open to us; the route in front, unmolested and defined; the country round, peaceable and well disposed. A camel *stampede* (if camels ever do *stampede*) or a drunken sailor thrashing his bosom friend in the bazaar were the only physical excitements to be contended against; to land supplies, to forward them to the front, and to preserve, order and method in camp, were the duties of the post—duties which required the exercise of that sort of ability which is found in a Superintendent of Police at home—and of that sort of methodic energy which is demanded by Railway Companies of their Traffic Managers and Storekeepers. That Major-General Russell displayed these highly desirable qualifications is very much to his credit, and proved that he was a good man for the post; but it neither proves, not disproves, that, had he had to combine with those duties the task of guarding against an enemy at sea, or of diplomatizing with powerful neighbours on land, he would still have proven the right man. Very likely he would. He may possess military capabilities, in the stricter sense, of a very high order; but we contend that the Zoulla command was not calculated to draw them forth. As matters were and remained there was nothing demanded of the officer in command at Zoulla which could possibly be twisted into an exercise of genius or heroism. Had Napoleon himself been there he could have done nothing remarkable under such essentially commonplace circumstances. Disembark supplies and troops and forward them to the front, receive troops and supplies back again from the front and re-embark them—meanwhile keeping order in camp, *i. e.* selecting an active Brigade Major and Bazaar Master *voila tout*. Highly useful work—highly necessary work, and creditably performed: everybody will admit that; but not heroic work—not work which made any demand upon genius. So, at least, it seems to us: military readers may disagree with us; but merely judging by the aid of such light as has been vouchsafed to us, we altogether fail to see that there was anything wonderful about the matter. Sir Robert Napier, however, alludes to him thus:—"His Excellency Sir Seymour "Fitzgerald was so good as to grant my "request for the services of Major-General "Russell, who left his important office, military "and political, as Resident of Aden, to com-"mand at Zoulla. In the administration of "that post General Russell has entirely fulfilled "my expectations and wishes. I am greatly "indebted to him for the excellent manner in "which he has conducted the very important "and trying duties of his command." Well, this may not be too eulogistic. Sir Robert very likely was "greatly indebted" to him; and his conduct of the Zoulla command very likely was "excellent," while the duties, as they closely affected the stomachs of the entire force, doubtless were "important"; while finally, to a man of an irritable disposition, we can easily conceive their being "trying." But we do not gather, even from Sir Robert's own special mention, why Major-General Russell's ten weeks' services should have been so conspicuously honoured, *as they were*, by the direct thanks of one House of Parliament, speaking in the name of the empire. Nor, do we see why Sir Robert should have made the conference of that honour a matter of "special request"; still less why the marked distinction of a K.C.B.-ship should be superadded. If it be true that such *is* to be the case, Brigadier Schneider commanded at Zoulla at a much more "trying" period, and then went to the front, and led his Brigade to Magdalla, fighting with it at Arrogee, and the assault of Magdalla. Brigadier Stewart brought his Brigade from Bengal in "splendid condition," and he also commanded at Zoulla for a while, until he was enabled to go forward, by being relieved by Major-General Russell—yet neither of these two were mentioned in Parliament, either with, or without Sir Robert's "special request"; and neither of them, whatever Major-General Russell may get, are at all likely to get K.C.B.-ships. We do not exactly cavil at Sir Robert for his part in the matter, because he naturally liked to see his chief officers rewarded; we do not exactly cavil at Parliament, because everybody was so overflowingly good humoured at the time, that it was certain to grant a "Special Request" from the favourite of the hour; and we certainly do not cavil at Major-General Russell, because, as a sensible man, he very naturally took whatever he could get. Perhaps the most amiable way of concluding, would be a re-confession of our having been very nearly surprised when we heard and read of—and to offer our congratulations to Major-General Russell upon—his extreme good luck.

WE hear from the Persian Gulf that the Shah of Persia has resolved on despatching a force to occupy Merv.—*Englishman.*

THE Gaekwar is said to have granted a liberal pension to his brother, Mulhar Rao, who was lately suspected of plotting to seize the chiefship. —*Id.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sent to the Government of India an urgent recommendation that the continuation of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling be at once undertaken. Mr. Grey has preferred the middle line starting from Kooshtea, running northwards from some point near Rampore Beauleah and passing through Dinagepore. If Calcutta knew its own interests it would *en masse* support Mr. Grey and the Government of India.—*Friend of India.*

THE great increase in the number of seamen's cases in the Police Court during the last month or two must have been remarked by every one. We believe that in the month of July as many as 375 men were taken into custody by the harbour police—274 of them Europeans, and the rest native seamen. The offences were chiefly, of course, those of disobedience. Twelve apprehensions a-day indicate an extraordinary state of affairs, and the present number of the water police will have to be increased very considerably if things go on as they are doing. But we should prefer, if possible, to see a reduction in the number of offences.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD's remarks on the proceedings of courts-martial form perhaps the most sensational literature India produces in these days. People look forward to them with curiosity, and read them with avidity. The remarks on the cases of Sergeant Carthy and Captain Cameron are still fresh in the memory, and to-day we publish Sir William's opinion of the conduct of Lieutenant Macdonnell who was tried lately at Chinsurah. It was thought, generally, that though Lieut. Macdonnell had been guilty of disobedience of orders, his offence, under the circumstances of the case, was not a very grave one. The court, sharing probably in that opinion, sentenced him to be reprimanded. Sir William is in high dudgeon at this,—wonders why no "substantial punishment" has been inflicted,—and tells the court pointedly that it has "failed in its duty." "A more flagrant and deliberate instance of insolence and insubordination," he writes, "has never been brought to the notice of the superior military authorities." Sir William has evidently been furious when he penned his remarks; yet this is the man whose bowels of mercy were moved with pity for the sergeant who had kicked his wife to death!

THE "little war" in the state of Keonjhur in Orissa is beginning to attract considerable attention. The question involved in it is one of succession, and after being decided by the High Court of Calcutta in favour of one Dhunonjoi, a "half illegitimate" son of the late Rajah, it has been referred to the Privy Council. The counter claimant is Brindaburn, a brother of the Moharbhunj Rajah, and who, as the widow of the deceased Rajah of Keonjhur pretends, had been adopted. This assertion, however, has been disproved. The Ranee has been the prime mover of the disturbances, and been supported by the tribe of Bhoobas. At present the Ranee is in our hands, but the Bhoobas are still "wanted," and the force that was moved into Keonjhur to punish them was a pretty large one, consisting of 244 men of the 10th Madras Native Infantry and 163 of the 37th M. N. I., each with the necessary number of officers, besides

side he would distribute their wages for six months. This the remaining number of the troops did, and Nasroollah Khan was now trying to fulfil his promise. Sirdar Ahmed Khan having been informed of the circumstance ordered a moorasillah to be written to Sirdar Nasroollah Khan prohibiting him from carrying on further hostile operations against Asmatoolla Khan till he received instructions from the Ameer Azim Khan on the subject. The pay of the Cabul troops was distributed this day by the Moustoufee of Cabul as decided yesterday.

*9th July.*—Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan has just now lost one of his eyes. He is seriously ill now, although Sirdar Ghoolam Mowla Khan and Ghoolam Raja Khan send a physician to him daily to treat him. This they do secretly, for the Ameer would have strongly protested against the measure had it been adopted in his presence at Cabul. A moorasillah from the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan to the address of the Cabul Governor received from Killah Kazee stated the following:—"Asmatoolah Khan has captured Niman. Seeing that Nasroollah Khan has much to do I have ordered Sirdar Zikrya Khan to proceed to Jellalabad to chastise the rebel chief." News was in the meanwhile received from Ghiznee by Sirdar Ahmed Khan that in an engagement which recently took place between the troops of Arsulla Khan Jehurkhyle and those of Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan to the advantage of the former, Surfraz Khan, Lah Gurh-walla (the officer who was despatched from Cabul along with Sirdar Adool Russool Khan), deserted the side of the Cabul Ameer and joined the main body of the opposing army. The loss is indeed heavy, as Surfraz Khan, the Lah Gurh chief, was an old servant of Ameer Azim Khan and very much trusted by him.

*10th July.*—Letters received at Cabul from Khilm this day stated that Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, who had again solicited the aid of his nephew, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, has once more been refused assistance by him. Abdool Rahman Khan has, however, as before, allowed his Naib Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, to march in the direction of Cabul for the aid of his uncle, and it was reported the lastnamed Sirdar was shortly to leave Turkistan for Cabul with a force of seven thousand men strong. It was also whispered at Cabul to-day among the Khans and others that the Hafiz was originally poisoned by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan as he knew him to be his resolute foe. The report is, however, unworthy of any credit. Ameer Azim Khan was this day at Deh Booria or Deh Booree, where it is reported he will stop for some days for special arrangements regarding the supply of stores to Ghiznee. Nasroollah was also received from him by the Cabul Governor ordering him to despatch the Kohistanee recruits collected by Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan to Ghiznee if they were perfectly prepared for a march.

## GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 27TH JULY.

UPON Saturday last a railway bridge on the Bangalore and Madras line, near "Colar," gave way, and the traffic has consequently been interrupted. I hear that the mail train from Madras had only just crossed the bridge in question when it fell in, and if this is the case the passengers must have had a narrow escape. At present the public is suffering considerable inconvenience, as the night mail trains are discontinued, and we have received no newspapers from Madras since Friday! I have heard it stated, as a laughable consequence of the accident, that some gentlemen, "up from Madras for Sunday," were unable to return and had to telegraph to their offices to "shut up." The railway people are busy at work, and it is hoped that by the end of the week traffic will be resumed by night and day.

Your correspondent does not know what the deuce the post-office people are about at Bangalore. That filthy den, "the Bangalore Post-office," was always bad enough in all conscience, but its inhabitants have made it still worse by shutting up the letter-boxes which the public could easily reach, and by opening on the other side of the building a large window, partly railed, through which one has to make shots with one's letters at the gape of a cavernous chest placed some distance from the window. Apparently the postmaster of Bangalore wishes to teach the young ideas of this station how to shoot, but whether his proclivities are scholastic or otherwise, he positively compels the public to walk a considerable distance from their "bandies" to get to the post-office at all. If the new arrangement is intended to save the post-office clerks trouble, it is properly done; but I think it highly improper that the trouble thus saved should be thrown on the backs of the stamp-taxed public. A new post-office is, I hear, to be erected in Bangalore. Let us devoutly hope that we shall not have to climb up to its chimney by a ladder, and drop our letters down the flue.

The Mysore government is sparing neither trouble nor expense to improve the new public offices at Bangalore. Trees are being planted in the vicinity of the building, and they will much improve its appearance—when they grow up,—for a great deal of it might be concealed with advantage. It is so vast and staring at present, that a first view almost always convinces a spectator that it is a hospital or a penitentiary. A handsome fountain is also to be erected on the esplanade in its front, and if the Public Works could engineer a terrace also, it would much improve its general appearance.

An idle report was circulated here some time ago, that the Chief Commissioner was about to leave Bangalore for England. Mr. Bowring has issued cards for numerous "at homes" in this the pleasantest season of Bangalore; and there is no truth in the rumour, I believe. Your correspondent thinks that there is no pleasanter weather to be found out of Old England than that we are now enjoying here. The days are continuously cloudy and cooled by regular English summer showers, not too much or too little but in "a middling way," and the nights are sufficiently cold to make a thick blanket a necessity of somnolence. It is a pity that the station is not as lively as the weather. With the exception of the eternal "bandstand" and some cricket matches, Bangalore is as dull as a seaside watering-place in the month of January. Of course our notorious "auctions" are in full swing at the rate of three or four a week, but these are expensive entertainments for "Johnny Newcomes," not for old residents. Bangalore, however, is progressing at an alarming rate. Houses are being run up like thunder, and folk rush into them like lightning. I have little doubt that in five years more Bangalore will double its European and Eurasian population. It is as favourite a haunt for Anglo-Indians as the "Coal Hole," in former years, was for Londoners, and one meets the same people—nobs and snobs—*ad infinitum*. Bangalore, however, can boast of a middle-class, which I can only designate as the *Billocracy*. This strata of human nature is to be found without digging for it, and drives poney phaetons, and rides "Nags" about cantonment, which in common honesty should be labelled Messrs. Smellum and Nosum, or Messrs. Pickles and Sardines,—so gorgeous is the array.

Your correspondent is greatly disappointed in the Lall Bagh this year. This beautiful public garden is not at all up to the mark. It is said that the cause of the deficiency is to be found in the cessation of convict labour, this working power being diverted to drill and discipline of a reformatory character. Your correspondent, writing according to his lights, cannot see any better employment for convicts than that of Horti and Floriculture. Regarding such employment of convict labour from a sentimental point of view, an individual—say, of ship carpenter's calibre—might deduce probable moral results from the perfume of roses and mignionette. Flowers that are popularly supposed to be "jolly innocent," and the pleasant return from the exciting vices of nose-cutting, throat-slitting, and highway robbery, to the tranquil study of mother earth and her gems, one would think might prove beneficial to that department of Public Works which literally, if unwillingly, works upon the roads. Miss Carpenter is a notorious authority upon jail discipline, but your correspondent, for one, cannot agree with her that it is better to coddle and drill a number of murderous cut-throats in a jail than to employ them beneficially out of doors for the public weal. The "Lall Bagh," in so far as natural and artificial advantages are concerned, should be the first botanical garden in India, and to develope its capabilities all that is required is plenty of convict labour.

Writing of the gardens of India, it is sad to learn that Ootacamund is literally in "bad odour." Fever has been unusually rife this year at that charming sanitarium, and no wonder! If vast quantities of filth are allowed to accumulate for years together, and are suddenly stirred up at the commencement of the rains, it is very natural to suppose that the air is not improved by the process. The Ootacamundians, in time past, appear to have copied the "Todas" of their hills, and to have sat down doing nothing in the *otium cum dignitate* of sanitary improvements. The consequence is that they are briskly stirred up with the *fortiter in re* of King "Tap," and they have only themselves to blame for the results. It is much to be regretted that the wife of the Madras Commander-in Chief has been attacked with the prevalent fever.

It is said here that Lord Napier is to be the next Governor-General. His Lordship has never been out of the running, and may probably be the first at the post yet.

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 31ST JULY.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The Queen's message states that the foreign relations of England are satisfactory and friendly, and that there is no reason to apprehend war in Europe at present. The policy of Government will be to continue to secure the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty expresses satisfaction at the success attending the Abyssinian Expedition, and adds that the immediate return of the army proved that the Expedition was undertaken in obedience only to the claims of humanity and the highest duties of sovereignty.

Alluding to the Fenian rising the Queen says that the cessation of efforts by Fenians to promote a rebellion in Ireland has rendered unnecessary the exercise of exceptional powers in any part of the Executive.

No person is now detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and no Fenian prisoners are now awaiting trial.

In conclusion the message enumerates the leading measures of the Session and announces an early dissolution of Parliament. "Her Majesty," it says, "trusts that the forthcoming elections may tend to maintain unimpaired the civil and religious freedom and security of her subjects by the institutions and settlement of the reason (? realm)"

Telegraphic advices state that the Bulgarian insurgents have been dispersed.

## WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31ST JULY, NOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales of Cotton ..... | 63,000 bales. | |
| Do. do. „ Surats... | 19,000 | „ |
| Do. Import of Cotton ..... | 38,000 | „ |
| Do. do. „ Surats... | 20,000 | „ |
| Do. Stock of Cotton | 536,000, being | 29,000 |

below the estimate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. do. „ Surats... | 80,000 bales. | |

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The market opens firm and prices are advancing.

LONDON, 31ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and prices were advancing,

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Manchester market is active and prices are advancing.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s. 3d.

8½lb. do. 10s

40s Mule Twist 1s. 0¾d.

The ship "Halden" and "Three Bells" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continues active with a further advance in prices.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

# BOMBAY.

THE Third Part of the "Bombay Municipal Record" was published yesterday. For contents see advertisement in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC communication was yesterday reported to be right to Fao; the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the Persian line right to Tabreez; and the Egyptian line right.

MR. CONNON, Acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday sentenced a Parsee named Furdoonjee Canjee to receive ten stripes, for stealing a watch belonging to a captain.

THE following passengers arrived on the 2nd instant per P. and O. Co's steamer "Delhi," Captain White. From Hongkong—Mr. Brooke, Mr. G. Patterson, Mr. W. Main, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. D. Harrison, Mr. H. Soecula, Mr. R. B. Chinoy. From Singapore—Mr. G. Burton. From Galle—Mr. Hunt.

THE following passenger sailed yesterday per steamer "Comorin," Captain Turner, to Kurrachee:—Mr. Spring.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Golconda," Captain R. T. Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

*For Southampton*—Mr. J. C. Harris, Captain Tryon, R.N. Paymaster J. H. L. Bowling, R.N., Assistant Paymaster J. E. Goodwin, R.N., Mr. H. Moon, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. R. Gillard, Mr. A. Coleman, Surgeon McKellar, Mrs. R. H. New, and Mr. and Mrs. Trevor.

*For Marseilles*—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Lieutenant-Colonel Swinburne, Mr. Antrobus, and Mr. H. C. Aitchison.

*For Aden*—Mr. and Mrs. Hall and 2 children, and Sergeant and Mrs. R. Keating.

## PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN TRYON.

YESTERDAY morning the committee appointed by the commanders of the hired transports of the Abyssinian Expedition waited upon Captain Tryon, R. N., for the purpose of presenting him with an address previous to his departure for England.

Captain Miller, of the s.s. "West Indian," chairman of the committee, made a few introductory remarks, and then read the following address:—

To CAPTAIN TRYON, R. N.,

SIR,—We, the commanders of the hired transports of the late Abyssinian Expedition, learning that you purpose leaving here for home by the next mail, take this, the only opportunity we are likely ever to have of addressing you collectively.

We feel that the part of the Expedition which was under your command was as successful as was any other branch of it, and we attribute this success largely to your influence and management, to your justice and general kindness, and to your perseverance and forbearance.

We feel also that to your tact and judgment, and to your not demanding anything from us in a rigid exacting spirit, much of the health at Annesley Bay was due, for, in the excessive heat there, had it been otherwise, it would have been fatal to our peace and enjoyment, and would doubtless have been fatal to health also.

We therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing to you our estimate of your rule over us, and our respect for its nature, and as we wish on a future day to present you with something commemorative of our gratitude, we must here ask you in advance, when it is forwarded to you, kindly to accept of it.

Wishing you a pleasant passage home, with long life, and every prosperity.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

The committee appointed by the subscribers.

Captain Tryon, in acknowledging the address, said—I have to thank you from my heart for your kind, too kind, address. The success with which the Transport Department met all the calls that were made upon it could not have been ensured if one and all had not assisted with a hearty good-will to the forwarding of the service. Sir Robert Napier, who I am sure we are all proud to have served in any way, is good enough to imply in his official despatch that he was so satisfied with the Transport Department that he had no anxieties with reference to it. This confidence could not have been gained by any department unless one and all composing it had thrown their hearts into the work in which they were engaged. The duties you had to perform were very arduous and of a very trying nature—every quality of a true sailor was called into play. Only one vessel (a small brig) was lost, of the many hundred vessels employed. This alone speaks sufficiently for the ability and care with which these vessels were conducted. No less than 688 arrivals took place at Zoulla and Aden. The punctuality with which the steamers carried out their orders, and the pluck with which the vessels proceeding to Suez and Berbera stuck to each other when towing and when contending against strong head winds and adverse currents, alone enabled us to convey to Zoulla in time the large numbers of animals of all sorts which were so urgently called for by the army. The steamers that were employed condensing did their work admirably, reflecting great credit on the captains, engineers, and on all concerned. The climate was very trying, and it was rendered still more so by the heat that was generated from the boilers and the heated exhalations of the engine-rooms. 33,110 tons were supplied for the service of the expedition: the total amount supplied from all sources was a little under 40,000 tons. These steamers were frequently kept under steam for several weeks together. I think all concerned deserve well. Our good friends the coal ships must not be forgotten. They supplied us with 19,650 tons, and discharged 191 a day on an average when required. This was very good work. Many vessels have endured a most monotonous existence in Annesley Bay. What could have been more trying than that anxious waiting for months together? By the judicious management of your crews, manifested clearly by the very few complaints that came before me, by obtaining for them the best provisions that could be provided, and by the diverting of their minds to the regattas, &c., which you got up entirely managed by yourselves, you contributed, under Providence, more to their health than by any other means that were adopted. We have, however, to regret the loss of several captains: six died when engaged on this Expedition We must also much lament that the late Commodore Young was not spared to welcome us back. He was a most worthy man and I shall long remember his kindness to me. He brought his ripe experience to bear on the fitting out of this expedition with so much success. Never were 200 ensigns dipped with more respect than was the case in Annesley Bay when we heard of our loss. I have to thank you once more for your address and good wishes, and I shall accept with much pride your proferred token of good-will. It cannot but be most gratifying to me to feel that the way in which this department has performed its duties has met with the approval of my chiefs, and at the same time has secured the good-will of all concerned. This result could not have been secured unless I had been most ably supported by an excellent staff. I wish to say how much I am indebted to them. I value your address all the more as it comes from such an independent body of men, who I feel would not have come here to-day unless they felt that in years to come, when all hardships are forgotten, they would still be proud of having participated in the Abyssinian Expedition and of the share they had in it. You must now permit me to say "Good-bye!" We met as strangers a few months ago, and now the campaign is over and the object for which we were brought together is attained, we part, and I feel I am parting with old friends. I am much obliged to you for giving me this opportunity of saying "Farewell!" to all who have been connected with the Transport service. Pray accept yourselves, and convey to others, my best thanks for the cordial support and co-operation which I have received from you on all occasions, and I wish you and yours all a long life attended with happiness and prosperity.

The deputation then withdrew.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—AUGUST 3.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following cases came before the Court to-day for second hearing. There was little of interest in any of them and discharges were granted:—Kooja Jumal Jewraz and Poorbae merchants, liabilities Rs. 2,425, assets Rs. 1,716 bad; Jumal Khumissa and Esmael Jumall, ragdealers, liabilities Rs. 4,770. assets *nil*; Balloo Narrayen, pensioner, liabilities Rs. 1,168, assets *nil*; Bumajee Dawood, contractor, liabilities Rs. 2,088. Narrayen Jewaujee, plan-maker, liabilities Rs. 1,043, assets Rs. 1,500 good; Mahomed Jaffer Essoobhoy and Essoob Ally Mahomed, perfumers, liabilities Rs. 1,846, assets *nil*; Haskiel Somajee, pensioner, and Samsein Haskur, carpenter, liabilities Rs. 5,804, assets *nil*; Jewraz Kessowjee, carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,297, assets Rs. 85; Moodya, widow, milkseller, liabilities Rs. 1,186 assets, *nil*; Manoochund Moolchund, watch repairer, liabilities Rs. 2,529.

*Re Lullobhoy Hurjeevun.*

The insolvent was a merchant, and his liabilities amount to Rs. 17,430, whilst his assets are Rs. 544 good, and Rs. 539 bad. The case was adjourned for two months till notices should be served on the creditors.

*Re Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy.*

This insolvent was a Parsee contractor with liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,18,235, and assets Rs. 1,64,030 good, Rs. 800 bad, and Rs. 2,317 doubtful. The opposing creditor applied that the interim order of protection should be withdrawn. This was refused by the court, and the case was set down for hearing on Saturday, 15th instant.

*Re Ebram Hussein.*

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 2,94,984 and the assets to Rs. 57,474 good, and Rs. 1,358 bad. A rule *nisi* was granted.

*Re Ramchunder Rajoba.*

This insolvent was a writer, and his assets were valued at Rs. 35,165, and the assets at Rs. 449 doubtful.

Mr. Branson appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Marriott for a supporting creditor; and Mr. Mayhew for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Branson raised a preliminary objection to Mr. Mayhew's appearing, as he only represented the widow of the creditor, and there was no proof that she was the executrix and heiress of the creditor.

Mr. Mayhew replied, and the Commissioner ruled that Mr. Mayhew should be heard.

Mr. Mayhew then stated his grounds of objection. His client held a mortgage on a property and bungalow at Breach Candy, belonging to the insolvent, and he charged the insolvent with making out a fictitious mortgage on the property mortgaged to his client, and concealing the false one till his client had given the further loan.

The Commissioner (on looking over the papers) —So that if the one which you allege is fictitious were set aside there would be a large surplus?

Mr. Mayhew replied that such would be the case. The circumstances were, he continued, that the insolvent seemed to be a clerk, to Government in the Railway Department; he had a mother, she was living with him in 1860, and according to the instructions in the case the mother had borrowed Rs. 17,000 upon the ground and bungalow at Breach Candy belonging to the insolvent, and valued at Rs. 20,000. He did not know whether the mother had been trading or how this state of matters had come about.

Mr. Branson—That is not one of the grounds of objection.

Mr. Mayhew continued to remark that this was a singular state of matters, the young man being at the years of discretion, and the mother certainly beyond that period of life!

The Commissioner—Then you charge the insolvent with giving fraudulent preference to the supporting creditor, who is said to hold the first mortgage?

Mr. Mayhew—Yes. Or it may be that the man did not advance that at all. It is a most extraordinary statement as put in the schedule.

The Commissioner—Your general allegation is that this is a fraudulent entry?

Mr. Mayhew replied that the grounds of opposition were—making this fraudulent entry to which he had referred; making false statements, and incurring two debts without reasonable or probable expectation of paying them; entering Rs. 45,000 for repairing his houses at Breach Candy and Kalbadavie which was false; and having speculated in shares.

Mr. Marriott said that as his client's mortgage had been impeached, he had to ask to be heard in the case, adding that if he was not to be heard he would withdraw altogether, and be supposed not to be appearing in the case at all.

The Commissioner replied that this had not been a usual practice, and he would not grant this application, which would be importing a third element into the case.

Mr. Marriott then withdrew from the case, and evidence was commenced.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE BANK OF GUZERAT.

THIS was a petition presented to the High Court on the 6th ult. by Bhugwandas Doulubdas, a shareholder in the Guzerat Bank, praying the Mr. A. G. Dunlop and Lalshunker Bhorabhoy, liquidators, of the bank, should be removed; that the petitioner might be allowed to inspect and examine all the accounts of the directors and liquidators kept at Surat and Bombay; and that certain resolutions stated below should be declared invalid and not binding on the shareholders. The petition set forth that in the month of May last the two acting liquidators, Messrs. Dunlop and Lalshunker, called an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 30th of that month. That the petitioner and other shareholders residing at Surat, holding about 1,700 shares, on the 29th May addressed a letter to the liquidators requesting that they might have done it without consulting the shareholders at all, but they wished to be perfectly open in their actions and so did consult them about it, and if these parties do not choose to attend either by person or by proxy and give expression to their views of the matter, they must take the consequences. With a perfect knowledge what was going on they treat the meeting with indifference, and although they represent some fifteen hundred shares, only out of over eleven thousand they wish to dictate from Surat what the other shareholders are to do. They charge the liquidators with buying shares when they have never bought one. They also ask the Court to allow inspection of the books when the liquidators have never refused it. They do not come forward with a better offer than is made, and we are satisfied there is no one who would make a better offer. Yet because Mr. Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy cannot get his debt compromised advantageously to himself, all the other shareholder, are to suffer. We say they have been guilty in any event, even if this petitioner is taken as a representative shareholder of the grossest laches in the whole matter, and they cannot therefore now seek the assistance of the Court in the matter. The other shareholders have failed to attend the meeting, and they have failed to apply in due time to upset this order. We further say that the petitioner cannot be taken as a representative shareholder, as he was in Bombay at the time the meeting was held, attended the meeting and voted, and he endeavours to deceive the Court in his petition by saying that he and other shareholders at Surat sent a letter to the liquidators. They desire in the petitioner to make it appear that those present at the meeting were all connected with the Central Bank, whereas there were only three shareholders: then Mr. Dunlop himself has no beneficial interest in the Central Bank and never had. He gets fifteen rupees for attending a meeting of directors and nothing more. What possible interest therefore could he have had in endeavouring to injure the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat? Both liquidators have done everything they possibly can in their interest, it may be with an idea that if they did well in the matter of liquidation they would be paid for their services. It will be seen by the petition that an attempt is made to upset the resolution on the ground that the parties who seconded them were not in the register of the shareholders of the Bank, and they rely on Article XIII. of the Articles of Association for the ruin of the case. We say that by the Articles of Association it is not absolutely necessary that parties taking part in the meeting should be registered shareholders. There were were more than a few share certificates issued. The parties objected to were *bona fide* holders of endorsed letters of allotment, a part which the liquidators were well aware of, and as such were allowed by the liquidators to take part in the proceedings of the meeting, an option, which, we say, the liquidators had power to exercise. Both the parties have since been duly registered, thereby showing that they were *bona fide* shareholders. But even if the Court consider they should not have been allowed to vote, we say the resolutions would still be legal, as by the Company's Act it is not required that a resolution should be seconded at all. By the 51st section, which defines a resolution, we say it is only necessary to propose it and carry it by a majority, and not a word is said about seconding the resolution, as if it is carried by the meeting it must be seconded by some one. The liquidators feel it a matter which rather affects their honour that they are now, after filling the post for over a year and nearly concluded the liquidation to be turned out for no reason whatever. The shareholders were perfectly well aware of their connection with the Central Bank long since, and should have moved in it before if they objected. If this arrangement is upset now the shareholders, who have been paid will not of course refund the money. We take it therefore the liquidators are bound to carry it out.

At the hearing to-day Mr. Dunbar appeared for the petitioners, Messrs Marriott, White and McCulloch for the liquidators, and Mr. Pigot for the Central Bank.

Mr. Marriott argued the case at length on behalf of the liquidators, and Mr. Dunbar replied.

His Lordship in giving his decision said the application was a peculiar one and had manifestly been made for the purpose of time, not only with reference to the time allowed in ordinary cases for approaching, but also under Act X. of 1866, which allows a contributory of a company who has entered into any arrangement with its auditors within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement to appeal to the Court against it, and the bank may therefore, as it thinks, amend, vary, or confirm the same. In this case neither of these steps had been taken by the petitioner. The petitioner had also been present at the meeting, and had actually voted for the resolution which he now sought to set aside on purely technical objections, viz. that the resolutions had not been properly seconded. He considered that that technical objection had been properly met by the technical answer given by the learned counsel for the liquidators, that the seconding of a resolution was in no way compulsory—provided the resolution was properly passed by the shareholders at the meeting. He thought the liquidators had acted very properly in this matter in bringing it before the shareholders before they decided on carrying out the compromise with the Central Bank. The petitioner had misled the Court in the matter by not stating that he was present at the meeting, a fact which he did not now deny; and as the petition was his statement, on behalf of himself only, his Lordship had only to deal with the matter, so far as he was concerned, on the merits, and he must say he did not see that the petitioner had shown the slightest ground on the merits for upsetting the arrangement for compromise which had been come to with the Central Bank. It appeared to him to be an eminently beneficial arrangement for the shareholders, and from the large number of shareholders who had applied for and taken their dividend it was evident they thought so also. Then, as to the commission payable to the liquidators—this, it appeared to him, was a matter as to which the shareholders were the best judges. They doubtless thought the liquidators had used considerable exertion on their behalf in order to bring about so beneficial an arrangement, and desired to pay them for their services. Viewing all the circumstances of this case as they had been brought before him, he considered the petition was vexatious, and it must therefore be dismissed with costs.

## OPENING OF THE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND TRAINING COLLEGE BUILDING AT AHMEDABAD.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE opening of this building took place on Friday, the 24th of July, in the presence of a large assembly of European and native residents of Ahmedabad. Among those present were—A. A. Borradaile, Esq., Acting Collector of Ahmedabad (in the chair); General T. Tapp, C.B., and Mrs. Tapp; Dr. and Miss Thom; Lieutenant and Mrs. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott; W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Judge of Ahmedabad; Doctor Pirie, Civil Surgeon; Revs. J. V. S. Taylor and W. McMordie; T. B. Curtis, Esq., Educational Inspector Northern Division; Messrs G. R. Grant, C.S., Dallas Hill, B.A., J. L. Johnston, C.S., F. Birkbeck, C.S., Lieut. Joseph, R.E.; Rao Bahadurs Gopalrao Hari and Shambhuprasad Luxmiram; the young Rajas of Barrea and Lunawara; Kuver Hasingji (son of the Raja of Dhangadra); Shets Umabhai Hatising, Bechardas Ambaidas, Bhanabhai Tricamdas, Muncherji Sorabji, Kevalbhai Jayachund (or Kaparvanj); Messrs. Curseji Palanji, Ranchordlal Chotalal, Cooverji Cowasji, Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, Alarji Jeevunji, Mahadevrao Kant, B.A., and Motiram Rajaram; Rao Sahebs Wasudev Jagannath, Mahipatram Rupram, Mayaram Sambhunath and Harsadrai Mehetabrai; the Padshai Divan, Kavi Dalputram Dayabhai, and about 150 others.

Lieutenant Baldwin, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Districts, handing to the Educational Inspector N.D. the sanctioned plan of the building, informed him that it had been carried out, and requested him to take charge of it on behalf of the Educational Department.

The Educational Inspector, having done so, requested the Chairman to declare the building open.

Mr. Borradaile rose and said—

GENTLEMEN,—We are assembled to-day to assist at the formal opening of the Premchund Roychund Training School building. The institution owes its existence to Mr. Hope, the then Educational Inspector Northern Division, and was started under his auspices in 1857, in but a humble way, with a headmaster, Mr. Lalbhai Roopram, on Rs. 40 per month, and fifteen students holding Rs. 5 scholarships, in a small house. In June 1859 Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram took charge; and in 1860 he proceeded to England to study the training system there. In November 1861 the status of the school was improved; the principal received higher pay, and a considerable increase was made to the Government grant, which is now Rs. 575 per month. Since its establishment to the present day 270 young men have been trained within its classrooms. All of these have obtained employments: some as teachers in vernacular schools; and to some have been entrusted very responsible posts in the Native States. The want of such an institution may be gathered from the fact that, during the past eleven years the number of vernacular schools in this division has increased from 130 to 687, and the pupils from 8,616 to 43,897; and its popularity from the fact that this month 138 candidates presented themselves for admission. Gentlemen, you will agree with me that the prescience displayed by Mr. Hope,—the Father of Education in this province,—in establishing the Training School, has been equalled by the zeal of his very earnest successor, Mr. Curtis, to render it widely useful. An increase in eleven years of about 500 per cent. in the number of scholars must be due in a great measure to his exertions, and I congratulate him this day, and thank him for them. It would, however, be unjust to pass over without notice the name of Mr. Mahipatram Rupram: his tact, his patient perseverance, and abilities, have made the school what it is. Let him take courage: holding on the even tenor of his way here, honoured by Government, and trusted by his friends, he may treat with indifference the childish bigotry of those who would attack him with the terror of a past age. It had always been felt that an important institution of this kind should have a suitable building; but financial obstacles were for a long while insurmountable. At length in A. D. 1863, during Sir Bartle Frere's visit to Ahmedabad, Mr. Premchund Roychund, who was also here, offered to pay half the cost of a building which was estimated at Rs. 40,000. He subsequently increased his offer to Rs. 25,000, and added thereto Rs. 9,000 for a site. The building was designed by Mr. W. Howard, under the general orders of Lieutenant Lee, R.E., and it was constructed by the latter officer. The total cost was Rs. 88,000, and I think that, whether we consider the design or the construction, we may feel proud of at least this monument of our Public Works Department. I but share in the general regret that Mr. Lee—to whom it was as his own child—should not have been present to hand it over. He is, however, in a better place, and we would not wish him back. The building consists of four good class-rooms on the principal frontage; on either side of the quadrangle are double storied ranges of sleeping-rooms for 100 students; there is a class-room for the same number of boys; and there are comfortable residences for two masters. There is also a large dining-hall. One feature of the institution is worthy of notice,—the mess: all the boys dine together in the hall. This arrangement has existed since 1861, and it was, I believe, the first of its kind in India. It is proposed to erect a gymnasium. And now, gentlemen, my last word for the man to whom we owe the building. Mr. Premchund Roychund received more fulsome adulation in his prosperity, and has had more indiscriminate censure in his fall than any one within my knowledge. With him, as a Bombay merchant, broker, or speculator, we have nothing to do:—here in this room we think only of our founder, and his name will be remembered as such long years after all recollection of his commercial transactions is forgotten. As long as bricks and mortar stand together, there will issue from these doors young men whose highest pride will be that they were trained in the Premchund Roychund school. I would venture to suggest to the educational authorities that one day in the year be especially kept as a "Founder's Holiday," and perhaps none would be more appropriate than that on which the building was inaugurated. It gives me real pleasure to declare it open; and may the education here received render its recipients and *their* scholars more worthy of that highest of all privileges—English citizenship.

A translation of this was then read by Mr. Ranchordlal Chotalal.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Mr. Taylor to address the meeting. Mr. Taylor spoke most fluently in the Guzarati language, and was listened to with much attention and admiration. The substance of his address was:—Sir, and Friends,—It gives me peculiar pleasure to be present on such an occasion as this, and to see an assembly, composed partly of my countrymen and partly of natives. I always rejoice when the different parts of which our Indian community is composed can be drawn together by interest in a common object. The buildings which we see around us have been erected by the joint munificence of a native gentleman and of the British Government. And Englishmen and natives are to-day here assembled jointly to commemorate the opening of the building. It is indeed true that the British are separated from the natives by great differences as to country, habits, customs, feelings, and opinions. But, if I may be allowed to speak in the name of my countrymen, I am free to say that there is on their part a strong desire to act justly and generously by the natives, and that they have a sincere desire to work for their increased civilization and enlightenment; and whatever may be the sentiments of certain parties, as far as I know, the feeling of the natives generally is, to give the British credit for uprightness of conduct, and kindly sentiments towards them; yet, owing to circumstances which neither party have it in their power to control, it is rarely that Europeans and natives are brought together, attracted by a common sympathy towards the same objects. The present meeting, however, is an instance of what, in the future, we hope will be more frequent. The present assembly has come together for a worthy object. I need not speak of the excellent plan and beautiful construction of the buildings. These are patent to every one who casts his eyes around this spacious quadrangle. The object for which this structure is intended has special interest. It is to be devoted to education,—the education not merely of those who are studying for their own immediate improvement, but of those who, for a time, or maybe for life, are expected to give themselves to the good work of instructing others;—it is to be a "Training School" for teachers. Who can venture to foretell what influences shall emanate hence? How suggestive to a reflective mind is the mere sight of a school, and of children intent upon their studies! These, who are but children now, are in a few years to be men, instructed, educated men, who by means of the stores of knowledge that they shall lay up, and the discipline to which their minds shall be subjected, will be capable more efficiently to occupy the various situations in society to wish they may be led to aspire. I hope that those in this providence may so order it, that the influence of this institution may be for good; that from these halls may go forth men who shall use their powers aright for the prosperity of their country and the benefit of their countrymen.

Mr. Dalputram Dayabhai, the poet of Gujerat (deservedly so styled), then rose, and in his usual happy manner recited some verses composed by him in honour of the occasion. They were much to the point, and gave the whole history of the rise and progress of the Training College and the building. No translation would do justice to them, but claps of applause followed them.

Mr. Borradaile briefly thanked the visitors for their attendance on this interesting occasion. This was translated into Gujerati by Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, the Principal of the Training College, who, after thanking the Chairman for the part he had taken, said that the remarks Mr. Borradaile had made regarding him were far too flattering; but that he hoped by his zeal and industry to make himself worthy of the praise that had been bestowed upon him.

Bouquets were then distributed to the European portion of the assembly, and flowers, pansoopari, and rose-water to the native portion. Light and cool refreshments were also provided in one of the class-rooms for "all comers."

## THE LATE COURT-MARTIAL AT CHINSURAH.

AT a general court-martial, assembled at Chinsurah, on the 4th day of July 1868, Lieut. Henry Joseph MacDonnell, of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"With conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—*1st.* In having, at Chinsurah, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June 1868, disobeyed the Chinsurah depot order of the 23rd May 1868, to which attention was called in depot order of the 30th May 1868, and by which officers commanding sections were directed to ascertain personally that each man of their sections respectively had a cholera belt on, and to note the same on the back of the parade state. *2nd.* In having, at Chinsurah, on the 1st June 1868, on the request of the Commanding officer being conveyed to him, that he would personally comply with the order of the 30th May 1868, addressed to the Adjutant of the Chinsurah Depot, for communication to the Commanding Officer, an insubordinate memorandum, viz., as follows:

"CHINSURAH, 1ST JUNE 1868.

"To the Adjutant, Depot H. M.'s British Forces.

"The undersigned returns the duty state of E. Section, and cannot find it laid down in any book of regulations, that it is the duty of gentlemen to make a daily inspection of half naked soldiers, to ascertain whether or not they are wearing flannel belts. When a soldier comes into the presence of an officer, he should be properly dressed. Such is the principle which has guided the undersigned through life in the soldiers' regard, and with God's help he will be guided by the same principle as long as he has the honour to hold a commission in Her Majesty's service. The duty of inspecting half naked soldiers is surely the duty of a non-commissioned officer, not the duty of a gentleman. The bringing of an officer into so close a contact with his men, is the beginning of that familiarity which is the destruction of discipline, and an order to be obeyed must be just as well as legal. (Signed) H. J. MACDONNELL,

Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment."

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, with the exception of the words the 1st (that is, the 1st June,) of which it acquits him; guilty of the 2nd instance of the charge; and guilty of the preamble of the charge; and sentenced him to be reprimanded.

This sentence has been confirmed by H. E. Sir W. Mansfield, who in doing so makes the following remarks:—

"The prisoner was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, 1st, in disobedience of orders; 2nd, in having addressed an insubordinate memorandum for communication to his Commanding Officer.

"A more flagrant and deliberate instance of insolence and insubordination, persevered in notwithstanding due warning and counsel from the General Officer commanding the Division, to obey orders in the spirit intended by the Commanding Officer, and to retract the insubordinate memorandum, has never been brought to the notice of the superior military authorities.

"The Court in refraining from inflicting a substantial punishment for such very serious offences, has, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India, failed in its duty.

"A perusal of General

## THE GOLD FIELDS AT CHEFOO.

*(North China Herald.)*

GLOWING accounts continue to reach us of the metallic wealth of Shantung. Instead of dispelling the rich vision disclosed last year in Mr. Williamson's sketch of the province, further enquiry tends more and more to show his accuracy, and to justify hopes once ridiculed as chimerical, of an active future for Chefoo. There have been two obstacles, hitherto, to a realisation of these dreams. Confirmation was wanted of the actual existence of the metallic wealth described, and official consent to its development. Both difficulties are now nearly overcome. The existence of gold, lead, silver, and coal in large quantity has been amply confirmed; and there is every reason to believe that Government will consent to the working of the mines, whenever the Fengshuy can be conquered. A correspondent, describing a recent trip to the gold district, says "the whole country for miles round is auriferous, and deeper digging only is needed to ensure a handsome return." There are traditions of donkey loads being found in single masses, which will be probably classed with the celebrated accounts of Eldorado; but some Cantonese and foreigners who are now working on the spot will probably soon give a reliable estimate. We have in our possession a specimen of the dust, asually washed, which is unmistakeably pure. The particles are small, but more careful research and deeper digging will no doubt disclose large cones. One great advantage is the proximity of the metallic districts to Chefoo. It is an easy twelve miles from that port to the goldfields; and five miles, only, further, is a mine of argentiferous lead from which larger quantities of ore have been lately extracted. The Cantonese who is working it finds great difficulty in getting labour, the mandarins having already swooped on and carried off one whole gang of coolies. Our informant saw certain indications of other mines in the vicinity; so the existence of gold within twelve, and lead and silver within seventeen miles of Yen-tai, may be taken as an established fact. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Chinese will carry out Tsenkwo-fan's suggestion, that mining by foreigners be permitted, in an unrestricted sense. If they are wise they will do so quickly, and thus secure a guarantee, by Foreign ministers, of responsibility for the doings of their nationals. But in any case, we venture to prophecy that the mines will be in full working before this time next year —if without the sanction of the Government, the latter will probably get a rude lesson on the wisdom of timely concession. It needs only that California should be well assured of the existence of gold in respectable quantities, near Chefoo, for hundreds, aye, thousands of miners to come across and dig for it. Let an "excitement" be once got up, let a few hundreds of the hardy, reckless men who have there made mining a profession, determine to change the scene of their labour; and China—Shantung at least—will be opened up with a vigour that will considerably astonish mandarin diplomacy. Thanks to the energetic explorations of Mr. Alabaster, H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Chefoo, the necessary evidence is being gradually and surely acquired. It is to be regretted that he is likely soon to be removed from a port where he has done good service. We cannot but think these constant changes injudicious as they tend to check the interest Consuls would otherwise naturally take in the progress of their port. No sooner has Mr. Markham discovered coal near Chinkeang, and pushed the matter till there is a fair prospect of the mines being thrown open to foreign enterprise than he is placed under sentence of removal. No sooner has Mr. Alabaster placed beyond doubt the existence of rich mines within easy distance of Chefoo, and pushed the project of working them to the verge of success, than he is relegated to Swatow. We cannot but think that it would have been well to let each officer remain, and earn full credit for the completion of work so well begun. It will be both kind and wise to sketch, for the Chinese, a vigorous picture of the results likely to ensue from an incursion of reckless —and we must fain add, ruthless—miners, into the interior, at their own risk. Their own Governments may decline to protect them; but little will they reck the withdrawl of the ægis. It will be well if the Chinese can then protect their own people. Far better had they given full and free consent to the admission of foreign miners and cast on foreigners the responsibility which they will no doubt accept, of maintaining order. In any case, it will probably come to this; for, if the Chefoo gold districts prove rich, they will be worked, and that speedily. If the Chinese neglect to provide for the maintenance of order by enlisting foreign aid beforehand, they may have to throw themselves on our mercy hereafter, and purchase it at the price of full concession of the points now claimed.

*(Shanghai Recorder.)*

*Chefoo, June 27th.*—Your American friend, who discoursed upon the effects of 5,000 Californians coming to the gold mines of Shantung was right in his general ideas, but not quite so in detail. The 5,000 Californians turn out to be 10,000 Chinese, but the results, it seems, are as your friend predicted.

Yesterday (26th June) reports arrived that the above number of Chinese have set to work at the gold mines some sixty miles from this place; and have completely set the powerless "powers that be" at defiance. Notwithstanding prohibitions and threats on the part of the Mandarins, these 10,000 Chinese have, according to the report, gone to work at the gold mines. Efforts were made to cause them to desist, but were entirely in vain. "If you interfere with us, we shall at once take up arms and turn rebels," was in substance the reply given by the pigtailed miners; and so the authorities had to make the best of a bad bargain and let the thing go its own way. Talk of Chinese oppression after this! Would the liberty of the subject go awry where further? The arbitrariness would seem to be rather on the part of the masses than on that of the authorities, who are clearly unable to make head against any mob who may combine and defy them. A bad state of affairs indeed this, and one which at last must bring about a violent convulsion. As the report only reached this place yesterday, I am unable to state full details of what has taken place; but there is little doubt of its truth in the main. It would probably be the best thing in the world if the 5,000 Californians did make their way here. Something is imperatively is required to rouse the Chinese into activity, and to make them attempt something in earnest as regards the rights and immunities of foreigners in China. Surely nothing that could result from Europeans and Americans working mines in China would be half so disastrous to the Government as being thus openly defied by a mob of its own subjects, and when things have come to this pass, it may perhaps be time for European nations to throw to the winds their puling theories of our not possessing the right to interfere with the internal administration of China. Administration forsooth! Why the very word is a farce, when any mob is sufficient to set the Mandarins at defiance!

## INSIDE BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

*(Daily Telegraph.)*

BEDLAM, which, under the old régime, might have been made to hold almost a thousand people, does not contain more than two hundred and fifty, so that there is room enough, light enough, air enough for all. How potently these conditions promote recovery—at the lowest, how much they alleviate suffering—we need hardly point out. It has often been urged that the Hospital should be moved into the country; but, practically, it is almost out of town already. Standing in its own grounds of twelve acres, and in the midst of wide and open thoroughfares, it is not "cabined, cribbed, confined," as so many other charitable institutions are; it has a healthy atmosphere, and keeps well away from the slums. However, our present purpose is not to discuss Bethlehem as it might be, but to sketch some outlines of Bethlehem as it is. First of all, then, we pass into the sleeping gallery of the ground floor; for it is here, they tell us, that the worst of the male cases are placed. Somewhat cold and prison-like, it must be owned, seem the passage and the rooms, immediately after you have left the sunshine and the open air. The impression of gloom is natural under such circumstances; but it is not of long duration. Do you think the cells bare? Remember that, with a suicidal patient, every article of furniture is simply a fresh instrument for self-destruction. Give him a chair, he will break off its legs; give him bedding that he can tear, and he will make it into a halter. Knowing this, you begin to understand the reason—nay, the absolute necessity —for this apparent nakedness of the rooms. He cannot be even trusted to make up his own bed, lest he might secrete things in it; and hence the task is performed for him by the attendants after a fashion of their own, which he cannot imitate, and which would insure the discovery of anything secreted or purloined. It takes a good deal, no doubt, to prevent a man from killing himself when he has really made up his mind to do so; but the maniac would find it rather hard to effect his purpose in these rooms. Cannot he dash out his brains against the walls, then? Not in the least; he can run his head against squares of kamptulicon, but that is pretty nearly all he can no. . . . .

We have seen the rooms reserved for the worst and most dangerous patients; and now the master-key admits us to the corridor where these poor folks are assembled. Of course, it is scarcely possible to judge them impartially. When you know that a man is a king, you easily discover something regal in his appearance; when you know that a man is a lunatic, you readily perceive the outward and visible signs of insanity. Making all due allowance, however, for prejudice and preconception, you could hardly be in much doubt as to the state of these unhappy people; and if the mere sight of them did not enlighten you, a minute's conversation would settle the matter. What you would less readily imagine is that these are really the most violent and dangerous of the inmates. Mental feebleness, no doubt, you would easily discern; not so quickly would you descry ferocity, the suicidal or the murderous instinct. Here sits a middle-aged man, quietly enough. There is a smile on his face as he tells you of his immense property, in Oxfordshire, in London, in a dozen districts—as he assures you with a calm certainty, that as he is to be released in two years, and as it is now 1858, he is looking forward to liberty and wealth in 1860. The delusion, no doubt, is painful; but you would set him down as eminently calm and harmless. Ask your guide. Answer: "Oh yes harmless enough until he is excited, but then he has——" "Has what?" "Has an awkward trick of hitting straight from the shoulder, and then jumping on you." Knowing this, it is not without a feeling of considerable satisfaction that as you pass down the corridor, and as he comes lurching after you, you find him stopped and sent back by a burly warder perhaps the biggest of the attendants, and, as befits a big man, one of the gentlest too. Without being particularly pugilanimous, one may surely confess that it is not absolutely agreeable to be followed by a maniac so skilled in combat. Other faces there are which would more readily set you on your guard—faces on which the clouds have settled more thickly and permanently, and eyes that, as they shift and waver, seem crafty and cruel as those of a caged beast. Insanity does not want the sheet and blanket, the crown of straw, all the old accessories so familiar to the imagination, to make it a horrible thing to behold. These somewhat shabbily dressed figures are more impressive, after all, than the theatrical types of lunacy. Sidling up towards us, comes a dim grey little old man, with a rusty black hat and a faded white neckcloth, whose case, they say, is hopeless. Sadder sound you will not often hear than the old man's voice as, with eager gesticulation, he comes up and tries to tell you his story—for the voice has grown strangely indistinct and "animal," and it is hard to remember that this is a poor suffering fellow-creature, who gabbles so garrulously his blasphemy and filth. He has grown old in Bedlam—a foreigner, poor fellow, with some half-forgotten, wholly unintelligible tale of grievance and wrong, dating from many years ago, and now grown dim and hazy even to himself. Not much more cheerful, though infinitely more hopeful,—since in this case there is a strong probability of cure,—is the sight of a young lad, with a vulgar, canning, sensual look, who, to the kindly words spoken, answers only, "Ah, but you can't bring down my 'cheek,' do all you know! You can't take my 'cheek' down, all of you!" How much, in such cases, is due to personal sin or misfortune,—how much to hereditary taint, it is often hard to say; but harder yet to say which is the more pitiful, the sullen defiance of this wretched boy, or the horrible incoherent gabbling of the grey old man. . . . .

In the female wards, situated in the eastern part of the hospital, we meet with many more cases of chronic and persistent delusion than amongst the men. The very first lady, for instance, whom we accost, soon describes herself as "Queen of Heaven and Earth," and speaks of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in a slighting tone and *de haut en bas*. Altogether, it is a more pitiable sight than that of the men; and for very obvious reasons. Here, too, we meet with one of the few inmates who recall the old type of insanity. A poor, unhappy gentlewoman has been here for years; she has grown old and sharp, and wrinkled; her white hair hangs in great tangled heaps about her; and there is an awful look, like that of hunger, in her eyes, as she presses towards the door of her little room, and would fain pass on and hustle by you. Involuntarily, a man shrinks from the touch for just a second; and it is not your first impulse, but a return of your reason, and your reverence for woman, which makes you accept and press the hand that she offers you. Ah, it is a thin, worn hand! Necessity, one is glad enough to mount to the upper stories, where the more hopeful—at any rate, the quieter—"cases" are to be met with. Decorous as a private drawing-room are many of these apartments, where some of the patients sit reading, others working, others, again, practising at the piano. The strangeness of the whole scene seems to grow upon you. If these calm, orderly young ladies are mad, who is sane? Who shall draw the precise line of demarcation between the two states? "They draw it themselves" is perhaps the answer. It is mournfully true. A poor girl who is, in the strict conventional sense, a young lady—eagerly accosts us as we pass. As one might guess, it is the old story of a love that came to nothing. The face is bright still, and pretty, though the fine eyes are troubled, and there is a painful little catch in the voice. Sensibly and quietly, with a kind of subdued eagerness that is wonderfully touching, she pleads for her release; she is quite well; she would be quite safe; she can take care of herself perfectly. A crucial question is then asked; and she cries, "Ah! but shall I tell you the truth, or not the truth? When I tell you the truth, you keep me hear." "And the truth," God help us, is that she is engaged to a young gentleman, "and that the greater part of Europe belongs to him." The soft but earnest voice—a lady's, in every tone trembles down into tears, but the eyes, though suffused, look proud, and have a touch of anger in them as, she says, "You keep me here because I tell the truth." No quieter voice could you hear and you must be strangely constituted if you can turn away from such an interview withtou pain and sickness at the heart.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

969 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23
338 St. Bede, Hunter—Jefferson, Campbell & Co. [c.l. June 25

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 16

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Golconda (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co. [c.l. July 29
996 Krishna (s), Child—Stearns, Hobart & Co. [c.l. July 25

FOR LIVERPOOL.

943 Anna Millicent, Nash—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. July 8
1455 Berenice, Mullins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
996 Glenduror, Worsley—Remington & Co. [c.l. July 17
880 Jumna, Fox—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. June 12
1097 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
1081 Rothley, Charley—Volkart Brothers. [c.l. July 23
866 Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS AND LIVERPOOL.

1098 City of Dublin (s), Eynon—Ewart, Latham & Co. [c.l. July 25

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ADEN

348 Corsair's Bride, Brown—A. C. Brice & Co. [c.l. July 7

FOR CALCUTTA.

879 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1377 Balkamah, Miller—E. Bates & Co.
1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain. [c.l. June 26
1142 Bennington, Stover—Captain.
893 City of Pekin, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Dibbs—H. M. Sedick.
1259 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
929 Sophia Joakim—W. Nicol and Co.
1379 Sydney Darres—E. Bates & Co.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1499 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy.
1232 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA CARWAR.

Fatha Shaw Allum, Grant [c.l. July 8

FOR CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST.

1040 Punjaub (s), Ross—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 27

FOR RICE PORTS.

1277 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
1066 Epsom, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1540 Empire of Peace—Lawrence & Co.
623 George Peabody, Churchill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee,
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers.
727 Mirella, Runciman—Blackwell & Co.
460 Pride of the Thames, Zouken.
979 Rowanton, Lewis—Lyon & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
1141 Vanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR HONGKONG

395 Ceylon, Leech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 27
886 Gimlet—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1022 John Bright (s), Cumming.
878 Lima, Opdall—Nanabhoy Vussonjee. [c.l. July 16
1646 Orissa (s), Hall—P. and O. Co. [c.l. July 29

FOR RANGOON.

579 Advance, Taylor—E. Bates & Co.
1234 Annie Frost, Gregail—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1219 Freedom, Cummings—Wallace & Co.
398 Moses Williamson, Lake—Captain. [c.l. July 27
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

359 Econian, Whitburn—Volkart Brothers.
1075 Gerwick, Watt—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
559 Robert Fletcher, Pittendrich—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
681 Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1328 Hahneman, Pennington—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

630 Kurrachee (s), Lunk—B. I. S. N. Co. [c.l. July 7

FOR BATAVIA.

1332 Bulwark, Kelly.
1078 Clytie, Whiting—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

386 Chanticleer, Wilson—Cursetjee & Eduljee Dubashes.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR CALLAO.

1178 Alsager, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
1522 Albertine, Napoleon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
946 Algonquin, Forster,—P. & O. Co.
1295 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1263 Canova, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
954 Glendevon—W. Nicol & Co.
1102 J. H. Stetson, Stetson.
1363 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
1008 L. B. Gilchrist, Watt.
1189 Mai Blumm, Berryman—Volkart Brothers.
1510 Melmerby, Hughes—Lawrence & Co.
1552 Montpelier, Miller.
1263 Montana, Frivenz—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee Dubashes
1114 Nagasaki Le Gros—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
932 Rosalind, Gray—W. Nicol & Co.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—M. Nesserwanjee.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1245 Western Empire, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
1226 W. M. Reed, Stinson.
1054 Zuleika, Stephens—Lyon & Co.
708 Zuliette, Jones—Owen & Okell.

FOR MAULMEIN.

1110 Bruce, Lyle—W. Nicol & Co.
980 Castle Eden, Bruce—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Hippocriffe, Bewes—Natives.
786 Minnehaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOBILE.

1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1267 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

481 Morning Star—H. M. Seedick. [c.l. July 28
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR VIA MAURITIUS.

397 Elizabeth, Henderson—Gibb.

FOR COLOMBO.

2082 Royal Standard, Whinery—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ALGOA BAY.

1719 Kangaroo (s), Manning—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

690 Futtel Currim—Nacoda. [c.l July 22

FOR COCHIN.

475 Satellite, Evans—B & Merwanjee Dubashes.

NOT FIXED.

1019 Almira, Grose.
870 Arabian (s), Miller—D. Sasson & Co.
629 Abergeldie, Munro—Stenhouse & Co.
993 Agra, Macaulay—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
502 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1283 Altcar, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Albion, Avron—Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.
946 Allice Kinnar, Humphrey—P. & O. Co.
852 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Pelly & Co.
931 Ann Scarrities.
1034 Arabia, Patrick.
1249 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1392 Asia, Parker—Bhay & Mackintosh.
930 Atalanta, Bennimall—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
695 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
860 Atlantic King, Craig—Finlay, Clark & Co.
717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1040 Beaumaris Castle, Gardner—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
963 Beth Shan, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
545 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
1457 British Lion, Thurnston—W. Nicol & Co.
1291 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1236 British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.
Burmah, Yeo.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Shuker Kadoor.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
730 Caldera, Jordon—W. Nicol & Co.
705 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
545 Canada.
1254 Carnatic (s), Jones—P. and O. Co.
469 Caroline.
1270 Carlsburn, Young—W. Nicol & Co.
702 Chalmette, Waite—The Dubash.
1540 City of Dublin (s) Eynon—Ewart, Latham & Co.
986 City of Nankin, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
1236 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie Scovell & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
509 David Malcolm, Anton—Stenhouse & Co.
Delhi (s), White—P. and O. Co.
2739 Denmark, Valentine—Owen and Okell.
1302 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
Dinsburg, Hollyer.
900 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
389 Empress, Robinson—Captain.
Eric, Baisbeck.
1090 Equator, Hockert—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
795 Ethercid, Anderson—Wallace & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
650 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
875 Egeria, Burt—Robinson & Co.
Evening Star, Harley.
1259 Far West (s)—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
210 Francis, Higgs—Byramjee Merwanjee.
Francewell, Nacoda.
1135 Friga, Welsh—Finlay, Clark & Co.
310 Futtel Rahim, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
689 Futtay Moolarrack, Nacoda.
871 Gala, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
393 General Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1297 George A. Holt, Rowson—Nanabhoy Dubash.
2388 Great Victoria (s), Enright—Lawrence & Co.
1305 Golden City, Jones.
936 Hamilla Mitchell, Branscombe—Stenhouse & Co.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
1341 Himalaya (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1403 Humber, Bell—Bell, Venn & Co.
930 Hindoostan, Hill,—Hajee Mirza Shuffee Miskeo.
679 Indore (s), Green—David Sassoon & Co.
349 Jajan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
460 Judel Bary, Nacoda.
1109 Kangaroo.
725 Kennington—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
909 Khimjee Odowjee—E. Bates & Co.
1048 Knighton, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
896 Koina (s), Simpson—Stearns, Edward Bates & Co.
1112 Koozia Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
572 Krishna, Lemon—Natives.
889 Lalla Rookh, Wilson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1175 Lancashire, Summerson.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
Lord Elphinstone, Stretton.
488 Lyra, Robert—Goolam M. Ismail.
1185 Madras (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Stearns—Edward Bates & Co.
1139 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
691 Mary Ann.
564 Mary Mooney, Wood—Finlay, Clark & Co.
942 Mary Ogden, Byget—Volkart Brothers.
506 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
694 Mayamu Dayaram, Profumo.
Morning Star, Gardiner.
689 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
307 Murdoo, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
548 Mula (s), Currs—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
716 Nada (s), Colliver—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
383 Northern Queen, Kirkham.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Nicholas Curvin.
992 Norna (s), Hart, Richardson—P. & O. Co.
950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
1123 Oliver Cromwell—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
170 Ooloo (s), Hill.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cromwell—Blackwell & Co.
464 Pehlwan, Tarn—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellisgn—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1225 Peruvian (s), Salmon—Lawrence & Co.
531 Penang, Taurton,—W. Nicol & Co.
956 Preston, Donald—Lyon & Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
1228 Queen of Australia, Page—L. Asiatic & A. Co.
670 Queen Victoria, Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co.
930 Queensland, Montgomery—Natives.
1668 Queen of the North, Weaver—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
858 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
899 Rohomany, H. Jones.
1174 Rowena, Bolton—London A. & A. Co.
Royal Albert, Davies.
3169 Royal Saxon—Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
625 Sakura (s) Beasley—W. Nicol & Co.
599 Sophia, Granberg.
884 Steonheath, Peacock.
838 St. Bernard McDermott—R. Eduljee & Co.
1255 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
935 Star of the North, Rowie—The Captain.
653 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
457 Sir John Lawrence (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
693 Sunbeam, Jordan—D. Merwanjee & Co.
393 Suzanna—Ewart, Latham & Co.
602 Sylvia, Randall.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
393 Teazer, Grant—H. M. Sedick.
1052 Thomas Bell, Chandler—Stenhouse & Co.
1154 Thales (s), John Roskell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1089 Ticonderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
991 Timour, Spooner—Cornforth & Co.
1013 Tirrell, Morgan—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
547 Tyrol, Owens.
546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.
397 Warrior, Thornhill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee.
1804 West Indian (s), Miller—Lawrence & Co.
792 Widenwake, Nacoda.
1402 Yorick, Dixon.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchins—L. A. & A. Company.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Argus.
4173 Euphrates, Dunn.
4173 Malabar, Rich.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

654 Earl Canning—Tolputt.


## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)*

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,160,000.
BEING CALLED UP £600,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ... at 1r. 11 7/8d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | ... at 1r. 11 13/16d. | ,, |
| 3 do. | ... at 1r. 11d. | ,, |
| 2 do. | ... at 1r. 10 15/16d. | ,, |
| 1 do. | ... at 1r. 10 7/8d. | ,, |
| On demand | ... at 1r. 10 13/16d. | ,, |
| On Scotland and Ireland | ... at 1r. 10 3/4d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes | ... 1r. 10¼d. | ,, |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal | 3 | per cent. per annum |
| 6 ditto | 4 | do. |
| 12 ditto | 6 | do. |

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | BOMBAY |
| MADRAS | KURRACHEE |
| AGRA | LAHORE |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
*Branches and Agencies*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) | at 1s. 11 1/8d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 1s. 10 15/16d. | ,, |
| 3 do. | at 1s. 10½d. | ,, |
| 2 do. | at 1s. 10 13/16d. | ,, |
| 1 do. | at 1s. 10 3/4d. | ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 1s. 10 5/8d. | ,, |

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 per cent. |
| 6 do. | 4 ,, |
| 12 do. | 6 ,, |

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 mas' sight above | £50 | 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee |
| ,, 6 do. | | 1s. 11d. ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | | 1s. 10 15/16d. ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | | 1s. 10 7/8d. ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | | 1s. 10 13/16d. ,, |
| On demand | | 1s. 10 3/4d. ,, |
| On Scotland do. | | ,, |
| On Ireland do. | | ,, |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers 1s. 10 11/16d. ,, on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 months | | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | | 5 ,, |
| ,, ,, | 1861, 1862, 1863 | 4 ,, |
| ,, ,, | 1864, 1865, 1866 | £171,000 |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of